

15th August, 1960

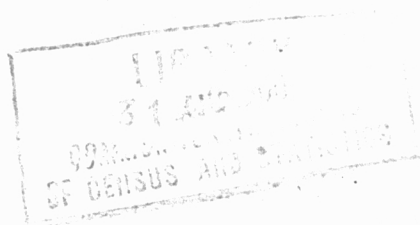
B.C.S. 1960/6

Res.

NEW SOUTH WALES

DIGEST OF CURRENT STATISTICS

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GENERAL - New South Wales

Statistics for the year ended June and for July 1960 reflect continued expansion in the economy. The demand for labour is still increasing while the number of unemployed and others available for work is the lowest for some years. New record levels have been reached in many fields of production (coal, steel, power, cement, building fittings, motors, etc.) of building (houses, flats, commercial building) of transport (rail freight, shipping cargoes, motor vehicle registrations), as well as in sheep numbers and wool production. Increases in Australian national income, personal outlay, money supply and trade turnovers in 1959-60 were greater than in the two preceding years and easily outpaced increases in prices during the year.

PART I : EMPLOYMENT - NON-RURAL INDUSTRIESEMPLOYMENT (See also graph p. 87)

The expansion in Australian employment continued in July 1960. During the month the number of unplaced applicants registered with Commonwealth Employment Service offices decreased by 2,900 to 44,300, and was then about one-third less than a year earlier, and the number of persons on unemployment benefit declined by 1,400 to 14,900, which is the lowest number since 1957.

In New South Wales the number of unplaced applicants for jobs declined in July by 300 to 15,500, with a similar decrease in the number of unemployment beneficiaries to 5,200, while unfilled vacancies increased by 1000 to 15,300. Since July 1959, there had been a decline of one-third in the number of unplaced applicants and the number on unemployment benefit decreased by more than one half, whereas unfilled vacancies had increased by about 75 percent.

COMMONWEALTH EMPLOYMENT SERVICE AND UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

End of Month	1951	1952	1958	1959		1960		
	August	December	July	June	July	May	June	July
NEW SOUTH WALES (Including A.C.T.) - Persons								
UNPLACED APPLICANTS (Not at Work)	4,300	35,700	25,900	27,000	26,500	16,600	15,800	15,500
VACANCIES Remaining Unfilled	58,900	5,200	6,300	7,600	8,700	14,400	14,300	15,300
Persons Receiving UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT	100	25,100	12,100	12,100	11,900	5,700	5,500	5,200
A U S T R A L I A - Persons								
UNPLACED APPLICANTS	8,900	66,400	65,900	65,700	63,600	48,600	47,200	44,300
UNFILLED VACANCIES	139,000	20,900	16,500	20,100	21,500	32,500	31,700	33,700
ON UNEMPL. BENEFIT	300	42,000	29,900	27,500	27,400	16,800	16,300	14,900

The improvement in the labour demand has been most marked in the metropolitan area. There vacancies for men more than doubled over the past year and in July 1960 unfilled vacancies exceeded the number of unplaced applicants by 103 percent. for men and by 72 percent. for women. Outside the metropolis the labour position remained less favourable, and the number of unfilled vacancies was equal only to 49 percent. of the men and 21 percent. of the women registered as unplaced applicants.

COMMONWEALTH EMPLOYMENT SERVICE - New South Wales - End of July

	M A L E S			F E M A L E S			Change: June '59 to '60		
	1958	1959	1960	1958	1959	1960	Males	Females	Total
							%	%	%
UNPLACED APPLICANTS									
Metrop.	9,100	8,600	3,500	4,500	4,900	2,700	- 59	- 44	- 53
Rest of State	8,200	8,600	5,400	4,100	4,400	3,800	- 37	- 14	- 29
State	17,300	17,200	8,900	8,600	9,300	6,500	- 48	- 30	- 42
UNFILLED VACANCIES									
Metrop.	2,000	3,100	7,200	2,300	3,300	4,700	+131	+ 44	+ 87
Rest of State	1,500	1,700	2,600	500	500	800	+ 54	+ 40	+ 51
UNFILLED VACANCIES AS PERCENTAGE OF UNPLACED APPLICANTS									
Metrop.	22	36	203	52	67	172			
Rest of State	18	20	49	12	13	21			
State	20	28	91	33	41	84			

A survey of larger privately-owned factories in New South Wales (by the Department of Labour and National Service and the Commonwealth Statistician) shows progressive increases in employment since the second half of 1959. Employment in July increased by 600 to 237,400 and was then 13,300 or 6 percent. higher than in July 1959. The principal increases in recent months were in building materials, base metals, metal manufacturing and clothing and textile factories. Checks in expansion became evident in the motor, aircraft, shipbuilding and television industries and employment in food canning was seasonally reduced in July but this was outweighed by continuing growth in other factories. About 78 percent. of the 736 reporting firms employed some staff on overtime in July; 52 percent. of the firms made no appreciable staff change during the month and staff was increased by 27 percent and reduced by 21 percent. of these firms.

EMPLOYMENT IN LARGER PRIVATE FACTORIES SURVEYED - New South Wales

Industrial Group	July '57	July '58	June '59	July '59	May '60	June '60	July '60
Building Materials	16,200	16,700	16,800	16,600	17,100	17,300	17,500
Basic Metals	36,600	38,600	40,000	40,200	42,300	42,500	42,800
Transport Equipment	21,500	21,300	21,400	21,400	22,700	22,700	22,600
Other Metal Mfrs.	52,400	55,200	55,000	55,200	59,200	60,000	60,100
Chemical Products	11,700	12,200	12,600	12,600	12,900	13,000	13,000
Clothing & Textiles	31,100	30,100	30,500	30,700	31,500	31,900	32,200
Food, Drink, Tobacco	20,800	20,500	21,400	21,200	22,100	21,900	21,600
Other Industry	25,800	26,500	26,000	26,200	27,400	27,500	27,600
Total: Men	163,800	168,000	170,300	170,400	177,300	178,100	178,400
Women	52,300	53,100	53,400	53,700	57,900	58,700	59,000
Persons	216,100	221,100	223,700	224,100	235,200	236,800	237,400
Total excl. Food, etc.	195,300	200,600	202,300	202,900	213,100	214,900	215,800

Civilian employment (excluding defence forces, rural workers and women in private domestic service) in New South Wales increased in June 1960 by 3,400 to a peak of 1,184,700 persons. This was 4 percent. more than in June 1959, as compared with increases of 1, 0.8 and 0.5 percent. in the three preceding years. The principal increase in 1959-60 was in private employment. Government employment as a proportion of the total increased from 22.8 percent. in June 1947 and 1948 to 24.7 percent. in 1952, was about 23.5 percent. in 1955 to 1958, & was 23.1 percent. in 1960. In all employment in 1959-60 the increase was proportionally greater for females than for males as in most recent years. The female proportion of the total rose from 27 percent. in the early post-war period to 28 percent. in June 1956-58 and 28.7 percent. in June 1960.

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVIL EMPLOYMENT - New South Wales

Month	Males	Females	Persons		
			Government	Private	Total
1951 - November	778,100	298,600	248,300	828,400	1,076,700
1954 - January	760,100	281,100	246,100	795,100	1,041,200
1958 - June	813,900	314,400	266,300	862,000	1,128,300
1959 - June	819,000	320,400	270,900	868,500	1,139,400
1960 - April	840,900	337,200	272,800	905,300	1,178,100
May	842,400	338,900	273,000	905,300	1,181,300
June	845,100	339,600	273,100	911,600	1,184,700
Percent. Increase in Year ended June					
1956-57	0.2	1.1	0.5	0.5	0.5
1957-58	0.5	1.6	1.6	0.5	0.8
1958-59	0.6	1.9	1.7	0.4	1.0
1959-60	3.2	6.0	0.8	5.3	4.0

NEW BUILDING = New South Wales & Australia (See also graph p. 88)

More new dwellings were commenced in New South Wales during 1959-60 than ever before. The quarterly rate first exceeded 8,000 in September quarter 1959 and 9,000 in June quarter 1960 and the year's total of 33,817 dwellings commenced was 15 percent. more than in 1958-59. Dwellings completed increased by 11 percent. to the record number of 33,396. Commencements of flat dwellings (5,744) doubled during the year ended June, 1960 and were equivalent to 17 percent. of total dwellings, as compared with 10 percent. and 6 percent. in the two preceding years, but house commencements (28,073) were also a record.

NEW BUILDING = New South Wales = NUMBER OF DWELLING UNITS IN HOUSES & FLATS

Quarter	Commencements				Completions			Uncompleted
	1953-54	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	End of Period 1959-60
September	6,765	6,703	7,721	8,254	5,824	7,494	8,300	18,055
December	7,207	6,057	6,851	7,858	6,918	7,206	8,071	17,842
March	7,333	6,223	7,557	7,950	6,479	6,905	7,983	17,806
June	7,086	6,862	7,357	9,755	7,224	7,925	9,042	18,519
<u>Year</u>								
Houses	27,590	24,177	26,631	28,073	25,114	28,095	29,539	14,616
Flats	801	1,668	2,855	5,744	1,331	1,935	3,857	3,903
Total	28,391	25,845	29,486	33,817	26,445	30,030	33,396	18,519

In 1959-60, 41,811 new dwellings were approved in New South Wales or 19 percent. more than in 1958-59. The increase over the year was confined to private dwellings; those under Government contract decreased from about 4,400 in 1956-57 and 1957-58 and 4,843 in 1958-59 to 3,473 in 1959-60. The total value of all building approvals rose from £185m. in 1958-59 to £234m. in 1959-60. This included increases of £23m. for dwellings, £21m. for hotels, shops, offices and banks and £6m. for 'other building' while the value of factory approvals was maintained about the high level of 1958-59.

NEW BUILDING APPROVED - New South Wales

Period	NUMBER			VALUE OF BUILDING APPROVALS (Excl. Land) - £mill.				
	NEW DWELLINGS			Houses & Flats	Hotels, Shops, Offices, Banks	Facto- ries	Other Building	All New Building
	Houses	Flats	Total					
<u>June Quarter</u>								
1959	7,702	1,215	8,917	28.2	5.7	10.1	10.2	54.2
1960	8,262	3,233	11,495	37.4	14.3	5.7	8.0	65.4
<u>Year</u>								
1956-57	26,171	1,539	27,710	86.5	17.1	17.0	23.1	143.7
1957-58	27,937	2,124	30,061	96.3	18.8	13.0	31.9	160.0
1958-59	30,916	4,227	35,143	110.3	19.4	21.3	34.1	185.1
1959-60	32,238	9,573	41,811	132.9	40.0	20.7	40.2	233.8

A record number of 91,200 dwellings were commenced in Australia in 1959-60. There was an increase of 4,700 in house commencements (compared with that of 5,300 in 1958-59) leaving houses (79,200) 2,600 below the 1956-51 peak, but this was outweighed by the increase of 4,800 flat dwellings to a record of 12,000. There were 89,900 dwellings completed - 5,700 more than in 1958-59.

NEW DWELLINGS - Australia

	Commencements				Completions			Uncompl'd.
	1950-51	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	June '60
Houses	81,800	69,200	74,500	79,200	71,200	78,800	81,500	44,800
Flat Units	2,100	4,100	7,200	12,000	3,400	5,400	8,400	8,700
Dwellings	83,900	73,300	81,700	91,200	74,600	84,200	89,900	53,500

PRODUCTION = New South Wales (See also graph p. 88)

In New South Wales the output of most factory products for which monthly statistics are available either increased or was steady in the June quarter of 1960. Production was generally higher than a year earlier but remained below the peak of earlier periods for about three-quarters of the listed items (in particular in the food, textile and some building fittings groups).

Production in year ended June 1960 reached new records for basic items, such as iron and steel, power, paints, bricks and cement, as well as in some types of building fittings and appliances (hot water systems, electric stoves, washing machines, portable radios, television receivers), engines, motors, batteries and soap, but the production of bath and sink heaters, toasters, radiograms and sulphate of ammonia decreased.

Records in the production of spun yarns (all types) men's shirts, sports trousers and shoes were attained in 1959-60, when the production of woven cloth, men's hosiery and knitted cardigans and pullovers partially recovered from last year's fall. In the food group comparatively high production figures were reached in 1959-60 for dairy and wheat products, bacon and ham, confectionery and beer, however, ~~some~~ fruit and vegetables were preserved than in recent years.

FACTORY PRODUCTION = New South Wales

	Unit	Year ended June					June Quarter	
		1939	1952	1958	1959	1960x	1959	1960x
Gas	m.therm	58	106	115	117	1.2	31	34
Electricity	m.kWh.	2.0	4.6	7.6	8.3	9.2	2.2	2.5
Pig Iron	m.tons	1.11	1.22	2.03	2.04	2.45	.55	.68
Ingot Steel	m.tons	1.17	1.47	3.03	3.19	3.51	.84	.91
Sawn Timber (Native)	m.s.ft.	179	381	360	374	399	103	106
Cement	000 ton	432	594	948	962	1051	239	275
Bricks, Clay	million	379	355	376	412	436	110	118
Tiles, Terracotta & Cement	million	20.1	43.0	40.5	43.2	45.3	11.7	11.6
Fibrous Plaster Sheets	m.s.yd.	2.7	5.0	6.1	6.3	6.2	1.6	1.5
Hotwater Systems -								
Storage (all types)	thousands	n.a.	28.7	26.8	31.3	37.5	8.6	9.5
Electric Stoves	thousands	4.9	17.0	36.1	43.0	48.8	11.7	12.8
Elec. Washing Machines Ø	thousands	n.a.	23.1	77.1	81.5	94.1	24.6	25.2
Refrigerators Ø	thousands	13	101	94	110	121	19	18
Radio Receivers	thousands	125	211	230	231	262	41	62
Television Receivers	thousands	n.a.	n.a.	180	214	327	72	95
Internal Combustion Engines	thousands	2	23	103	180	188	23	8
Electric Motors	thousands	27	452	796	889	1336	225	290
Motor Bodies	thousands	5.4	9.3	78.2	75.8	92.0	21.4	24.0
Batteries	thousands	n.a.	990	1026	1011	1128		350
Woven Cloth -								
Woollen & Worsted (1)	m.sq.yd.	12.4	10.4	9.2	8.0	8.7	2.0	2.1
Cotton	m.sq.yd.	n.a.	13.1	17.0	14.9	17.0	3.9	4.7
Other	m.sq.yd.	n.a.	6.9	9.4	7.8	9.3	2.2	3.0
Men's Sports Trousers	thousands	n.a.	1128	1347	1477	1759	400	440
Women's Cardigans, etc.	000 doz.	n.a.	101	160	149	154	44	42
Hosiery - Men's	000 doz.prs	525	377	372	323	374	81	92
- Women's	000 doz.prs	520	464	655	690	620	185	159
Boots, Shoes, Sandals, Slippers	mill.prs.	7.3	8.6	11.2	10.4	10.4	2.6	2.5
Jam	mill.lbs.	20.6	29.3	22.5	21.5	21.9	5.2	5.5
Wheaten Flour	thous.tons	547	563	597	432	539	127	128
Bacon and Ham	mill.lbs.	26.0	27.9	25.5	25.0	26.3	5.8	6.0
Biscuits	mill.lbs.	43.6	76.7	75.1	77.1	75.7	19.6	18.9
Confectionery	mill.lbs.	n.a.	60.1	59.4	61.5	65.3	17.1	18.2
Beer	mill.galls	33.9	66.8	94.2	91.7	96.1	20.7	21.7

x. Subject to revision. Ø Household type. (1) Pure and Mixtures from 1957/8 onward.

New South Wales coal production of 9.8m. tons in the first 32 weeks of 1960 (29 working weeks) compares with 9.1m. tons in the corresponding period of 1958 (when the yearly output reached the record of 15.9m. tons) and 9.0. tons in 1959.

NEW SOUTH WALES RAILWAYS:

The decline of earlier years in the volume of passenger traffic on the State railways was halted in 1959-60 when there were 254.6 mill. passenger journeys or about 500,000 more than in 1958-59. Goods traffic rose by 13 percent. over the year to the record total of 21.5m. tons. An increase of 10 percent. in gross earnings was accompanied by a rise of 8 percent. in working expenses, and the surplus of £8.1m. on working account was the best result since 1953-54. After allowing for capital charges the railway deficit is estimated at about £4m. for 1959-60 as against £6.4m. in 1958-59.

NEW SOUTH WALES GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

Year ended June	Passenger Journeys million	Goods, excl. Livestock mill. tons	Gross \emptyset Earnings	Working \neq Expenses	Working Surplus	Capital Charges	Net Balance
£ m i l l i o n							
1954	279	19.4	75.6	67.4	8.2	8.0	+ 0.2
1956	281	18.1	76.4	74.9	1.5	9.1	- 7.6
1958	259	17.8	75.4	72.5	2.9	11.1	- 9.2
1959	254	19.0	76.8	71.1	5.8	12.2	- 6.4
1960	255	21.5	84.6	76.5	8.1	Not available	

\emptyset Incl. £1m. Govt. contribution for developmental lines \neq Sinking Fund
Contribution for retirement of assets included in working expenses.

The table below shows gross ton mileage (weight of train related to distance travelled) classified by type of traction. Gross ton mileage rose from 13.1m. in 1958-59 to the record figure of 14.2m. in 1959-60. Diesel electric trains and electric locomotives continued to displace steam traction, and there was also a recovery in suburban electric traffic.

NEW SOUTH WALES RAILWAYS = ALL TRAFFIC = Thousand Gross Ton Miles

Year	Steam	Suburban Electric	Rail Motor and Diesel	Diesel Electric	Electric Loco	T o t a l - A l l T r a f f i c		
						Passenger	Goods	TOTAL
1944-45	10,372	2,456	69	-	-	5,215	7,582	12,897
1957-58	7,323	2,652	162	2,082	693	5,390	7,522	12,912
1958-59	6,267	2,588	178	3,373	735	5,269	7,872	13,141
1959-60	6,179	2,763	209	4,237	858	n.a.	n.a.	14,246

PORT OF SYDNEY

Shipping activity in the Ports of Sydney and Botany Bay expanded appreciably in the year 1959-60. Compared with 1958-59 the number of vessels entering Sydney increased by 189 to 4,536, their net tonnage by 10 percent. to 11.6m. tons (the greatest since 1938-39) - the total cargo handled in Sydney increased by 15 percent. to the record of 9.7m. tons, while oil shipments into Botany Bay reached a new peak of 3.2m. tons.

Export cargo shipped from Sydney increased from 2m. tons in 1958-59 to 3m. tons in 1959-60. This reflects mainly the expansion in overseas exports of wheat, flour, wool and sheepskins. Inward cargoes discharged into Sydney increased from 6.5m. tons to 6.8m. tons, with major increases in overseas imports of oil and timber. Combined imports of oil products for Sydney and Botany Bay rose from 4.1m. tons in 1958-59 to 4.7m. tons in 1959-60. Intra-state imports into Sydney, mainly coal, declined from 2.5m. tons to 2.3m. tons.

SHIPPING CARGO IN THE PORT OF SYDNEY = Thousand Tons

Year Ended June	OVERSEA		INTERSTATE		INTRASTATE		TOTAL	
	Inward	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward	Outward
1939	2,045	1,429	1,187	798	1,896	340	5,128	2,567
1952	4,236	1,155	903	532	1,837	117	6,976	1,804
1958	2,767	1,137	1,275	433	2,390	55	6,432	1,625
1959	2,962	1,430	1,005	573	2,496	58	6,463	2,061
1960	3,542	2,183	928	715	2,306	56	6,776	2,954

SOME EXPORTS AND IMPORTS - SYDNEY AND BOTANY BAY - Thousand Tons

Year Ended June	OVERSEA EXPORTS		I M P O R T S					
	Sydney		Liquid Fuels, C.L., etc.				Timber	
	Wheat & Flour	Wool	Overseas		Interstate Sydney	Total	Overseas Sydney	
			Sydney	Botany Bay				
1955	354	448	1340	443	67	1850	394	
1958	72	482	742	2810	204	3756	348	
1959	173	516	1068	2874	161	4103	358	
1960	672	568	1319	3166	211	4696	459	

MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS (See also graph p. 88)

New motor vehicles were registered in record numbers in New South Wales throughout the year ended June 1960. An important factor was the increased replacement demand for worn-out vehicles, which now amounts to nearly one half, or one in two, of new vehicle purchases. New registrations (of all the types listed below) increased by 19 percent. to 115,100 during the year but the net increase in the total on the register was only 60,300 or 10 percent. more than in 1958-59. The composition of registrations has been influenced by the increasing popularity of station wagons (15,700 new registrations in 1959-60 as compared with 9,800 in 1958-59 and 4,500 in 1957-58 and of panel vans, and by the continuing decline in motor cycles (total on the register in June - 28,800 in 1960 as against 32,600 in 1959 and 48,400 in 1952).

New car registrations increased from 57,200 in 1958-59 to 68,200 in 1959-60 but more than one-half of this increase went to replace vehicles withdrawn from traffic, and the net increase of 38,400 or 6 percent. in the total on the register (to 623,500) was less than in some earlier years. Registrations of new commercial vehicles, other than station wagons, increased by 8 percent. to 26,100 in 1959-60; of these 44% were utilities, 29% panel vans and 27% trucks. Including station wagons the number of registered commercial vehicles increased by 24,000 to 310,600. Of the new registrations in 1959-60 Holdens comprised 36% (40% in 1958-59) of the cars and 52% (50%) of the commercial vehicles.

The number of cars per hundred of the State's population increased from 8 in June 1939 to 15 in 1959 and 16 in 1960; and the number of all motor vehicles increased from 12 to 25 and 26 per 100, respectively.

MOTOR VEHICLES = New South Wales

MOTOR VEHICLES - New South Wales									
	Cars	Commercial Vehicles				Taxi Buses /	Road Tractors	Motor \emptyset Cycles	T o t a l
		Station Wagons	Utili- ties	Panel Vans	Trucks				
R e g i s t r a t i o n s i n Y e a r									
1937-38	23,000	-	-	10,200	-	800	200	2,700	36,900
1956-57	50,800	1,200	1,300	3,900	5,900	900	1,400	2,900	78,300
1957-58	56,300	4,500	12,000	5,400	5,100	1,200	1,100	3,100	88,700
1958-59	57,200	9,800	11,100	7,100	6,100	1,300	1,300	2,700	96,600
1959-60	68,200	15,700	11,400	7,700	7,000	1,400	1,500	2,200	115,100
N e t I n c r e a s e - V e h i c l e s o n R e g i s t e r									
1954-55	43,400			13,500		200	1,900	-2,700	56,300
1957-58	38,600			14,600		200	- 400	-1,000	52,000
1958-59	35,200			20,200		100	1,300	-2,000	54,800
1959-60	38,400			24,000		200	1,500	-3,800	60,300
T o t a l o n R e g i s t e r - A s a t E n d o f J u n e									
1939	213,300			76,700		4,800	1,000	24,200	320,000
1958	549,900			266,400		8,600	16,300	34,600	875,800
1959	585,100			286,600		8,700	17,600	32,600	930,600
1960	623,500			310,600		8,900	19,100	28,800	990,900

/ Including hire cars and tourist vehicles. \emptyset Including motor scooters.

BANKING = GENERAL - Australia

In Australia the volume of money (cash in circulation plus bank deposits, other than Government and interbank deposits) increased by £258m. (or 7½ percent.) to £3611m. between June 1959 and 1960, which compares with 5 and 2 percent. in the years ended June 1959 and 1958, respectively. The rise of £138m. in savings deposits in 1959-60 made up more than one half of the total increase as in the three previous years, while increases of £102m. in trading banks deposits and of £18m. in the note and coin circulation were greater than in recent years.

VOLUME OF MONEY = Australia

	As at June				Increase over Previous Year			
	1957	1958	1959	1960	1957	1958	1959	1960
	Amount - £ million				Percent.			
Deposits - Savings Banks	1,227	1,297	1,391	1,529	8	6	7	10
- Other Banks	1,520	1,518	1,581	1,683	7	-	4	6
Notes and Coins Issued	369	374	381	399	2	1	2	5
Total	3,116	3,189	3,353	3,611	7	2	5	3

Government and inter-bank deposits are excluded. From Reserve Bank Bulletin.

The principal factors enlarging the money supply between June 1959 and 1960 were accelerated expansion in bank lending and increases in security holdings of the Central and savings banks. Bank advances increased by £140m. or 10 per cent. (to a total of £1,480m.) with those of the trading banks £102m. greater (in contrast to the decrease of £26m. in the previous year) whilst those of the savings banks rose by £40m. to reach £301m. of which 92 percent. was in housing loans.

Bank-held securities showed an increase of £84m. over the year - those of savings banks continued their progressive increase and rose by £92m.; those of the Central bank increased by £55m. (to regain the level of June, 1957), but trading bank holdings were reduced by £63m. The earlier accretion of international reserves (from £516m. in June and £514m. in September 1959 to £547m. in March 1960) had contributed to the expansion in money supply early in 1959-60 but was reversed in June quarter when reserves decreased to £512m. or a little below the level of one and two years earlier.

MAJOR ASSETS OF AUSTRALIAN BANKING SYSTEM

	As at June				Change on Prev. Year			
	1957	1958	1959	1960	'57	'58	'59	'60
	Amount - £ million				Percent.			
1) <u>International Reserves</u>	567	525	516	512	+60	- 7	- 2	- 1
2) <u>Bank Advances:</u>								
a) Rural Credits Dept.	42	38	75	73				
b) Savings Banks	202	228	261	301				
c) Cheque-Paying Banks	948	1192	1030	1296	1004	1340	1106	1480
3) <u>Government Securities:</u>								
a) Reserve Bank	245	225	190	245				
b) Savings Banks	905	944	989	1081				
c) Cheque Paying Banks	204	1354	188	1357	295	1474	232	1558
Total of above	3113	3178	3330	3550	+ 7	+ 2	+ 5	+ 7

(2a, 3a). Reserve Bank in 1960; earlier Commonwealth Bank and Central Bank. (3a, c). after deducting Government deposits. (3c). Includes deposits with short-term money market.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS = New South Wales

The upward trend in savings bank deposits gained fresh impetus in 1959-60 when the New South Wales total rose by £53m. to £542m. as against rises of £39m. and £27m. in the two preceding years, and the Australian total increased by £131m. to £1523m. as compared with previous increases of £95m. and £69m. Interest credits made up 26% of the net rise in 1959-60 in New South Wales and 30% in Australia. The proportion of total savings deposits held in the private banks rose from 22% in June, 1959 to 26% in 1960 in New South Wales and from 15% to 17% in Australia.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS - New South Wales & Australia - £million

	NEW SOUTH WALES			AUSTRALIA			
	Commonwealth Savings Bank	Other Savings Banks	All Savings Banks	Commonwealth Savings Bank	State Savings Banks	Other Savings Banks	All Savings Banks
June, 1939	87.5	-	87.5	146.1	99.5	-	245.6
" 1959	381.0	107.3	488.3	757.2	431.0	203.1	1391.3
" 1960	402.4	139.2	541.6	800.3	455.1	267.3	1522.7
Increase - June to June							
1957-58	4.0	22.8	26.8	12.7	13.2	43.5	69.4
1958-59	13.6	25.7	39.3	29.7	16.9	47.9	94.5
1959-60	21.4	31.9	53.3	43.1	24.1	64.2	131.4

After a comparative lag in the early post-war period the growth of savings deposits in New South Wales since the establishment of the private savings banks has been faster than in any other State of Australia. Between June, 1955 and 1960 deposits calculated per head of population rose by £39 to £142 in New South Wales and by £33 to £149 in the Commonwealth. The rate per head is now higher only in Victoria (£174) and South Australia (£172) which have large State savings banks. The number of operative savings accounts in June, 1960 totalled 3 mill. in New South Wales and 8.7 mill. in Australia, and the average balance per operative account of £180 in New South Wales was above the Australian average of £175.

Turnover of savings deposits has increased in recent years presumably because of heavier social service credits to accounts and through transfers to other forms of investment. Withdrawals as percent. of average balances for the year have risen from about 78% in 1938-39 and 82% in 1952-53 to 103% in 1958-59 and 108% in 1959-60; thus the average turnover period of savings is now a little less than one year.

SAVINGS BANKS = NEW SOUTH WALES

SAVINGS BANKS - NEW SOUTH WALES						Deposits per head of population at 30th June	
Year ended June	Amount Deposited	Interest Paid	Total Credits	Withdrawals	Net Rise in Balances	N.S.W.	Australia
£ million						£	£
1939	66.6	1.6	68.2	67.2	1.0	32	35
1958	452.2	10.6	462.8	436.0	26.8	122	132
1959	500.2	12.2	520.4	481.1	39.3	130	138
1960	599.0	14.1	613.1	559.8	53.3	142	149

SYDNEY STOCK EXCHANGE

Share prices in Sydney eased towards the end of June 1960 but the upward trend was resumed in July, and early in August prices attained a new peak level. The index numbers for 75 companies and 34 active shares in July remained at the June peak and were about one third higher than in July 1959

INDEX OF SHARE PRICES - SYDNEY - Base: 1948 to 1950 = 100

	Manufacturing & Distributing	Retail	Pastoral Companies	Insurance	75 Companies inc. Other	34 Active Shares
1951 - Peak	149	130	167	174	139	132
1956 - Low	112	119	126	124	112	108
1958 July	133	119	132	176	128	128
1959 July	161	139	134	216	156	162
1960 May	202	181	211	272	204	206
June	206	187	212	287	208	210
July	205	183	200	290	208	210

MAJOR TRADING BANKS = Australia

There were heavy seasonal demands on the trading banks during July 1960 when customers' deposits fell by £25m. to £1706m., making a reduction of £78m. since March, and bank advances increased by £45m. to £1060m. during July, and by £125m. since March.

Between July 1959 and 1960 customers' deposits rose by £95m., advances by £124m. and the statutory reserve account by £53m. while liquid assets were reduced by £41m. However, a year ago the banks were in an unusually liquid position, and the ratios of July 1960 (19 percent. for liquid assets, 18 percent. for statutory reserve and 62 percent. for advances) were closer to the level of July in earlier years.

MAJOR TRADING BANKS - Business within Australia - £ million

MAJOR TRADING BANKS - Business within Australia - £ million											
Average of Weekly Figures	Deposits at Credit of Customers			Advances to Customers	Reserve Deposit Account	Public Securities	Treasury Bills	Cash Items	Ratio to Deposits		
	Interest	Other	Total						Advances	Res. Dep.	Cash & Secur's
	£ m i l l i o n								percent.		
1958 - June	429	1,119	1,548	964	271	191	21	74	62	18	19
1959 - March	440	1,222	1,662	886	250	304	83	66	53	15	27
July	452	1,159	1,611	936	250	272	21	66	58	16	22
1960 - March	459	1,325	1,784	935	308	337	38	66	52	17	25
June	466	1,265	1,731	1,015	304	242	13	71	59	18	19
July	473	1,233	1,706	1,060	303	235	13	70	62	18	19

NATIONAL INCOME = AUSTRALIA

(Commonwealth Paper on National Income & Expenditure 1959-60.

Figures in brackets are tentative only and others subject to revision).

Movements in Australian national income and expenditure should be viewed in the context of population increases, which have been at the rate of from 2% to 2½% p.a. in recent years, and of changes in the price level.

National Income rose by £420m. or 8 percent. to £5489m. in 1959-60, as compared with an increase of £361m. in 1958-59 and a decrease of £60m. in 1957-58. Substantial rises were recorded in all the major components, with the exception of farm income which, estimated at £466m., was very little higher than last year. Increased production and higher prices raised the gross value of pastoral production by about 20 percent. but this was largely offset by a less favourable yield from agriculture and higher costs.

	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
Gross Value of Production;	£m.	£m.	£m.
Wool	363	311	396
Other Pastoral	182	227	245
Crops	341	465	399
Farmyard & Dairy	243	261	264
	1,129	1,264	(1,304)
Less Costs (& Coy. Income)	= 782	= 806	= 778
Farm Income	347	458	(466)

An increase of £272m. or 9 percent. to £3311m. in wages and salaries in 1959-60 followed a rise of 4 percent. in 1958-59, and reflects increases of about 2½ percent. in total employment and of 7 percent. in average earnings. Increases of 7 percent. in company and other business incomes and of 12% in net rent and interest were of the same order as in 1958-59. The surplus of Government undertakings (before payment of interest) of £96m. was £21m. greater, reflecting improved results from the postal, transport, power and water services. Increases of 7 percent. in depreciation allowances and of 10 percent. in indirect taxes also contributed in raising the Gross National Product by £528m. or 8 percent. to £6778m.

NATIONAL INCOME & PRODUCT	1938-39	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	58/9-59/60
	£ m i l l i o n					% Rise
Wages, Salaries	445	2827	2917	3039	3311	9.0
Company Income	84	594	581	629	(672)	6.8
Farm Income	45	520	347	458	(466)	1.7
Other Busin. & Profess. Income	100	515	510	541	(577)	6.7
Surplus of Govt. Undertakings	31	50	61	75	96	28.0
Net Rent and Interest	92	262	292	327	367	12.2
NATIONAL INCOME	797	4768	4708	5069	5489	8.3
Indirect Tax, less Subsidies	90	622	675	704	777	10.4
Depreciation Allowances	43	361	446	477	512	7.3
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	930	5751	5829	6250	6778	8.4

Net capital inflow of £243m. in 1959-60 kept Gross Domestic Expenditure well above the level of national product, as had also been the case in the two preceding years. The proportions of major items of outlay in 1959-60 were much as in recent years, with 62 percent. for personal consumption, 19 percent. for private investment and 18 percent. for public authorities.

The most marked rise among main outlay items was in private fixed capital equipment which rose by £154m. or 14 percent. to £1235m., and was associated with much greater expenditure upon new cars, including station wagons, (26 percent.) and trucks (7 percent.) reflecting the upward trend in new registrations at steady prices. It is estimated that out of the £360m. expended on motor vehicles about £190m. was for vehicles for personal use (£150m. out of £298m. in 1958-59). An increase of 11 percent. to £267m. in new dwelling expenditure was also mainly due to larger numbers rather than higher costs. After decreases in the two preceding years commercial building made a strong recovery in 1959-60, and expenditure on 'other capital equipment', which includes machinery, also increased by 9 percent. Investment expenditure (private plus net rise in public debt) was financed as follows in 1959-60 (1958-59 in brackets): 35%(38%) from personal and assurance savings, 48%(46%) from undistributed profits and depreciation allowances, 17%(16%) from funds from abroad.

Expenditure by public authorities increased by 9.5 percent. to £1256m. in 1959-60. Nearly one half of this was used on public works where the expansion of recent years continued for transport, postal, power, water, education and health facilities; the last two also required increased current expenditure. Including interest and social services payments public expenditure increased by £149m. to £1809m. Taxation receipts, after a decrease of £13m. in 1958-59, rose by £143m. or 10.6 percent. to £1497m. Indirect taxes contributed less than one-half of the total tax yield in earlier years but in 1958-59, and again in 1959-60, accounted for 52 percent. of the total tax yield. With a larger increase in receipts than in outlay during 1959-60 the net rise in the public debt of £113m. was £21m. less than in 1958-59, but much more than in the two next preceding years.

NATIONAL O U T L A Y	1938-39	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	56/57-59/60
						Incr. (%)
Gross Private Investment		£	m i l l i o n			
New Dwellings	28	195	223	241	267	10.8
Other Building	19	173	168	162	193	19.1
Trucks, Utilities, etc.	9	77	81	85	91	7.1
Cars, Cycles, Station Wagons	20	180	204	213	269	26.3
Other Capital Equipment	37	322	360	380	415	9.2
Total Fixed Capital	113	947	1036	1081	1235	14.2
Non-Farm Stocks	10	70	70	50	(70)	40.0
Farm Stocks	10	28	40	73	8	-
Total Private Investment	113	989	1066	1204	1313	9.1
Personal Consumption	669	3497	3733	3920	(4256)	8.6
Public Authorities	118	1014	1056	1147	1256	9.5
Financial Enterprises	9	56	58	65	75	15.4
GROSS DOMESTIC EXPENDITURE	909	5556	5913	6336	6900	8.9
Income Paid to Non-Residents	39	96	90	121	121	..
O'sea Lending (Borrowing -)	18	99	174	207	243	17.4
GROSS NATIONAL OUTLAY	930	5751	5829	6250	6778	8.4

Personal Income in 1959-60 rose by 3 percent. to £5197m. Farmers' income remained virtually unchanged but the proportion of wages incomes increased from 63 to 64 percent. of the total, and the proportion of other incomes (dividends, social service benefits, rent etc.) was 27 percent. as in the two preceding years.

Consumption expenditure was equivalent to 82 percent. of personal outlay in 1958-59 and 1959-60. The increase over the year was most marked for electrical goods, including television receivers (18%), furniture and other durable goods (9%) and rent, included imputed rent of owner occupiers, (11%); an increase of 6 percent. in food reflected mainly higher prices. Relative shifts during the past three years are indicated by changing proportions in total consumption expenditure as follows:

	Proportion of Total - percent.		
	1956-57	1958-59	1959-60
Food	26.5	25.5	24.8
Clothing, Footwear, Drapery, etc.	12.6	12.0	12.0
Tobacco, Cigarettes, Beer, etc.	11.4	10.7	10.5
Hardware, Electrical, Furniture, etc.	10.1	10.7	11.1
Gross Rent of Dwellings (Actual & Imputed)	8.4	9.1	9.3

Savings through assurance funds increased in 1959-60 but other personal savings declined by £20m. to £354m. Changes in this last item are partly related to fluctuations in farm income, and it is also influenced by motor vehicle purchases for personal use (estimated at £150m. in 1958-59 and £190m. in 1959-60) which are regarded as investment expenditure but are paid out of savings, at least to the extent of cash purchases while the excess of new borrowings (under hire purchase etc.) over repayments of past loans acts as an offset to savings. Similar considerations apply to expenditure on private dwelling construction which totalled £267m. in 1959-60.

PERSONAL INCOME & OUTLAY	56-57	57-58	58-59	59-60	38-39	57-58	58-59	59-60
	£ m i l l i o n				Percentage Distribution			
<u>I n c o m e</u>								
Wages, Salaries, Milit. Pay	2827	2917	3039	3311	62%	65%	63%	64%
Income of Farmers	515	371	450	(453)	6%	8%	10%	9%
Dividends, Bus. & Prof.	650	649	688	(734)	14%	14%	14%	14%
Cash, Social Serv. Benefits	286	316	348	373	4%	7%	7%	7%
Rent, Interest, O'Sea Remit.	234	258	290	326	13%	6%	6%	6%
TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME	4512	4511	4815	5197	100%	100%	100%	100%
<u>O u t l a y</u>								
Consumption Expenditure	3524	3759	3944	(4281)	90%	83%	82%	82%
Direct Taxes	443	477	431	492	5%	11%	9%	10%
Balance "Personal Savings"	545	275	440	(424)	5%	6%	2%	8%
TOTAL PERSONAL OUTLAY	4512	4511	4815	5197	100%	100%	100%	100%

On the International Account increases of 15 percent. in debits (imports, freight, debt service, etc.) and credits (exports, etc.) raised the current account deficit from £207m. in 1958-59 to £243m. in 1959-60. In both years most of this deficit was financed by public and private capital inflow; international reserves decreased from £516m. to £512m. between June 1959 and 1960.

INTERNATIONAL PAYMENTS	1938-39	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
<u>Current Transactions</u>	£ m i l l i o n					
Imports	109	819	717	791	796	946
Other Debits	75	321	324	361	390	423
Total Debits	184	1140	1041	1152	1186	1369
Exports and Gold	137	788	994	827	827	953
Other Credits	29	121	146	151	152	173
Total Credits	166	909	1140	978	979	1126
<u>Financing of Balance</u>						
Public Auth. Borrowing	4	38	3	12	20	31
Private Captl. Inflow	-11	120	110	121	178	208
Decrease, Internat. Res.	25	73	-212	41	2	4
Balance	18	231	-99	174	207	243

Net lending and accumulation of reserves is shown as (-)

P R I C E S = Australia (See also graph p. 88)

Increases of 3.7 percent. and 5.9 percent. respectively in the Australian Consumer and Wholesale Price Indexes between June quarter 1959 and 1960 were considerably above the rate of recent years. Higher wool prices were the main factor in a rise of 1.6 percent. in the Export Price index and there was little change in import prices during the past two years.

PRICE INDEXES = Australia

Quarter	Consumer Price	Wholesale Price	Export Price	Import Price	Consumer Price	Wholesale Price	Export Price	Import Price
	Base Year 1952-53 = 100				Percent. Change over Year			
June 1957	114	108	95	104	+ 3.2%	+ 0.7%	+14.7%	+ 1.9%
June 1958	115	105	72	106	+ 1.0%	- 2.0%	-25.0%	+ 1.9%
June 1959	117	107	76	106	+ 1.7%	+ 1.5%	+ 5.6%	- - -
March 1960	119	109	78	107	+ 2.3%	+ 4.2%	+15.3%	+ 0.9%
June 1960	121	113	77	107	+ 3.7%	+ 5.9%	+ 1.6%	+ 0.6%

The Consumer Price Index, which was first published this month to replace the "C" Series and Interim Retail Price Index series, increased at a quickening rate from the middle of 1959 onward; quarterly increases for Australia from June Quarter 1959 to 1960 were: 0.4%, 0.6%, 0.8%, 1.8%, making an increase 3.7 percent. for the year 1959-60 as against 1.7 and 1.0 percent. one and two years previously. Group increases in 1959-60 were as follows: Food 4.7%, Clothing & Drapery 2.4%, Housing 5.7%, Household Supplies 1.0% and Miscellaneous 3.7%. Since the index base year 1952-53 the increase in the Housing group (39.4 percent.) has been nearly twice as much as that in Food (22.6 percent.) and nearly four times as much as in the Clothing (10.5 percent.) groups. The increases in the combined series ranged from 19.0 and 19.5 percent. in Perth and Sydney to 23 percent. in Melbourne. In the year ended June 1960 an increase of 4.7 percent. in the Food group in Sydney corresponded to Six Capitals average, but the increase in Housing (3.8%, as compared with 10.2% in Melbourne and 5.7% for the Six Capitals) and in other groups was less than that average.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX = Base Year 1952-53 = 100

Quarter	By Groups - Six Capital Cities						
	Food	Clothing & Drapery	Housing	Household Supplies & Equipment	Miscellaneous	TOTAL INDEX	
June 1959	117	108	132	109	122	117	
March 1960	120	110	135	110	124	119	
June 1960	123	111	139	110	126	121	
	Index by Capital Cities						
	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	Six Capitals
June 1958	115	115	116	113	114	117	115
June 1959	116	118	119	115	116	119	117
June 1960	120	123	122	121	119	123	121

The Australian Wholesale Price Index (1936-37 to 1938-39 = 100) was close to 340 throughout most of 1959 but rose in the first half of 1960 to 369 mainly through an increase in the food and tobacco series which has a weight of approximately one half in the aggregate index. Lesser increases were recorded for metals and coal, and building materials while the other series were steady or falling. The upward trend of recent months was confined to the series for goods principally home-produced while the series for goods principally imported remained fairly steady during the past two years.

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX - Australia, Base 1936-37 to 1938-39 = 100

	Textile Fibres	Metals & Coal	Building Materials	Food & Tobacco	Rubber & Hides	Goods Principally		ALL GROUPS
						-Import.	Home Prd.	
Peak 1951/53	907	339	435	323	362	352	351	328
June 1958	387	394	420	332	254	290	357	337
June 1959	392	388	422	338	361	284	364	340
Jan. 1960	411	399	433	344	375	282	372	346
June 1960	400	403	439	387	342	281	406	369

Fluctuations in wool prices (which have a weight of 46 out of 100 in the aggregate) were a major factor in the rise in the Australian Export Price Index (1936-37 to 1938-39 = 100) from 364 in June 1959 to 389 in January 1960 and the subsequent decline to 369 in June. The index excluding wool showed similar but less emphatic movements. Butter prices rose and fell markedly. Meat prices tended upward throughout the year, dried fruits, hides and tallow moved downward and prices for wheat and sugar were about steady. An index using actual export quantities as weights shows that in the year ended June 1960 export prices including wool rose by 14 percent. and excluding wool by 7 percent., as compared with a fall of 13 percent. including wool and a rise of 5 percent. excluding it in 1958-59.

The Reserve Bank's Import Price Index (1952-53 = 100) remained practically unchanged at 106 in 1957-58 and 1958-59 and at 107 in 1959-60.

EXPORT PRICE INDEX = Australia = Base 1936-37 to 1938-39 = 100

	Wool	Wheat	Butter	Metals	Meats	Sugar	Dried Fruits	Tallow	Hides	ALL GROUPS x	
										Total	Ex. Wool
June 1958	400	369	166	377	368	477	347	375	239	348	306
June 1959	400	336	287	401	429	458	387	341	452	364	334
Jan. 1960	437	333	355	435	n.a.	455	327	300	345	389	349
June 1960	415	337	255	426	n.a.	453	309	300	303	369	331

x Series for gold, unchanged at 178 in period, is not shown here.

RETAIL SALES (See also graph p. 88)

Comparison of retail trends in the March and June quarters of 1959 and 1960 is affected by the different incidence of Easter, - business days numbering 72 and 76 in 1959 and 75 and 73 in 1960, respectively. The value of retail sales (excluding motor vehicles, parts and petrol) in New South Wales in the two quarters was 8.4 and 6.4 percent. greater than in 1959. For the year ended June 1960 sales of £1024m. were £62m. or 6.5 percent. greater than in 1958-59, when, in turn they were 3.1 percent. more than in 1957-58. In similar comparisons Australian sales increased by £175m. (to £2620.) or 7.1 percent. and 4.4 percent. respectively.

Sales in Australia of motor vehicles, parts and petrol showed the large increase of 15 percent. (to £854m.) in 1959-60, compared with an increase of 8.2 percent. in the preceding year.

RETAIL SALES - NEW SOUTH WALES AND AUSTRALIA

Period	Value £million				Inc. over Prev. Year - percent.		
	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
New South Wales - Excluding Motor Vehicles, Parts and Petrol							
September Qr.	213.4	221.9	231.0	244.8	4.0%	4.1%	6.0%
December Qr.	243.0	258.5	267.7	282.6	6.4%	3.6%	5.6%
March Qr.	208.5	223.3	225.7	244.7	7.1%	1.1%	8.4%
June Qr.	220.7	222.1	238.3	252.6	3.8%	4.0%	6.4%
Year ended June	885.6	932.5	962.7	1025.7	5.2%	3.1%	6.5%
AUSTRALIA - Excluding Motor Vehicles, Parts and Petrol							
March Qr.	533.2	560.1	576.9	623.9	5.1%	3.0%	8.1%
June Qr.	559.1	578.2	609.7	655.2	3.5%	5.3%	7.6%
Year ended June	2250.0	2343.9	2445.0	2619.6	4.1%	4.4%	7.1%
AUSTRALIA - Motor Vehicles, Parts and Petrol							
Year	632.5	685.8	742.1	853.7	8.5%	8.2%	15.0%

The value of sales in large Sydney city stores in the six months ended June changed little between the years 1957, 1958 and 1959, but increased by 8 percent. in 1960. Stock values declining throughout 1959 but in recent months were 4 percent. higher than in 1959 though still below the level of earlier years.

LARGE SYDNEY STORES - Percentage Changes Compared with Previous Year

	VALUE OF SALES				VALUE OF STOCK (End of Period)			
	1957	1958	1959	1960	1957	1958	1959	1960
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
March Quarter	...	+ 1	- 3	+ 10	- 1	+ 4	- 9	+ 2
June Quarter	- 2	+ 6	+ 1	+ 6	- 3	+ 1	- 7	+ 4
January - June	- 1	+ 2	- 1	+ 8				

NEW SOUTH WALES ACCOUNTS

Preliminary figures for the year ended June 1960 show that revenue from Government sources was £163m., compared with £148m. in 1958-59 and a budget estimate of £157m. Commonwealth tax reimbursements of £83.5m. in 1959-60 were about £7m. greater than in 1958-59 and, as in recent years, comprised about 51 percent. of total Government receipts. Stamp and probate duties of £30m. in 1959-60 yielded about £5m. more than in 1958-59 and £4m. above the budget estimate, reflecting the rise in property transactions and values. Revenue from other taxes (land, racing etc.) land and services also increased over the 1958-59 budget figures. Governmental expenditure rose from £155m. in 1958-59 and a budget provision of £165m. to £171m., and this together with an increase in debt charges largely offset the rise in Governmental revenue.

The 1959-60 surplus of £8m. in the business undertakings (before deducting debt charges) corresponded closely to the budget figure and exceeded that of 1958-59 (£7m.) and earlier years. The railway working surplus improved by £1½m. to £9m. over the year but the deficiency on Tram and Bus working account (£1.5m.) was greater than in recent years.

NEW SOUTH WALES ACCOUNTS - £millions

NEW SOUTH WALES ACCOUNTS - Millions						
REVENUE	Year ended June					
	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1960
	Actual					Budget
Tax Reimbursements	61.3	65.3	72.7	76.1	83.5	83.5
State Taxation	24.0	30.3	34.7	37.4	43.1	38.8
Other Governmental	29.6	32.4	32.9	34.1	36.1	34.9
Total Govt'l	114.9	128.0	140.3	147.6	162.7	157.2
Railways	77.1	80.6	76.2	77.7	85.2	79.4
Tram & Bus Service	11.5	14.5	14.3	13.6	13.3	13.0
Sydney Harbour	3.0	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.4	2.9
Total Business	91.6	98.0	93.4	94.3	101.9	95.3
Total Revenue	206.5	226.0	233.7	241.9	264.6	252.5
EXPENDITURE						
Net Debt Charges	24.2	25.8	28.3	30.5	33.6	33.1
Other excl.above						
Governmental	97.7	108.3	116.6	124.3	137.4	132.2
Total above	121.9	134.1	144.9	154.8	171.0	165.3
Railways	74.1	74.7	71.5	70.3	76.3	70.6
Tram & Bus Service	15.0	15.0	15.0	14.6	14.8	14.5
Sydney Harbour	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.4	2.0
Total Business	91.4	91.8	88.7	87.0	93.5	87.1
Total Expenditure	213.3	225.9	233.6	241.8	264.5	252.4

State loan expenditure on works which had fallen from £66m. in 1951-52 to £54m. in 1954-55 rose to £61m. in 1958-59 and £64m. in 1959-60. Loan Council allocations have been increased from £58m. in 1959-60 to £61m. in 1960-61 and to this must be added funds available from repayments to the credit of Loan Account.

NEW SOUTH WALES - GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT - £mill.

Year	Balance b/f	Loans Raised	Repay- ments	Total Funds available	Expended on Works etc ∅	Balance c/f
1953-54	6.9	53.3	3.3	63.5	60.3	3.2
1954-55	3.2	47.5	2.0	52.7	53.5	.8
1955-56	.8	5.0	5.6	54.8	55.6	.8
1956-57	.8	50.0	5.3	54.5	54.6	.1
1957-58	.1	53.0	5.0	57.9	57.9	-
1958-59	-	55.1	5.6	60.7	60.7	-
1959-60	-	58.1	5.7	63.8	63.9	.1

∅ Includes flotation costs and sundry charges.

Commonwealth revenue which had been budgeted to rise by £97m., from £1288m. in 1958-59 to £1385m. in 1959-60, actually increased by £144m. or 11 percent. to £1432m. Tax collections from all the major sources were substantially higher than in 1958-59, and with the exception of company income tax also exceeded the budget estimate. The 1960-61 budget now before Parliament provides for a further increase of £177m. or 12½ percent. in revenue through higher rates of taxes (£37m.) and generally higher yields from all sources at existing rates.

Expenditure, as shown below, at £1410m. in 1959-60 was £107m. more than in 1958-59 and also £17m. above the budget estimate. The main increases as compared with 1958-59 were in tax reimbursement to the States, war and civilian pensions, hospital benefits, defence, works and departmental commitments. The excess of expenditure (incl. works and sinking fund) over revenue of the postal, radio and television services was £33m. in 1959-60, as against £35m. in 1958-59. For 1960-61 the budget provides for an increase of £76m. to £1486m. in total expenditure, reflecting mainly greater commitments for social services and payments to the States.

COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTS - Year Ended June - £ Million

REVENUE ITEM	Actual			Budget	EXPENDITURE ITEM	Actual			Budget
	1958	1959	1960	1961		1958	1959	1960	1961
Customs	72	72	84	98	Social Services (3)	247	278	299	331
Excise	232	237	252	264	States: General	214	226	253	276
Sales Tax	138	144	164	180	Spec. Purpose	57	61	68	75
Income Tax	650	609	672	782	Defence (1)	185	189	194	198
Pay Roll Tax	49	49	55	60	War & Repat. (2)	85	85	94	102
Estate Duty	14	13	14	15	Subsidies	16	17	17	17
Other Taxes	2	2	3	3	Capital Works (4)	85	93	99	95
Total Tax Revenue	1157	1126	1244	1402	Debt Charges (4)	63	59	63	67
P.M.G. Radio, T.V.	104	112	132	148	P.M.G. Radio, T.V.	141	147	165	169
Other Revenue	46	44	50	57	Other Expenditure	123	148	158	156
Total of above	1307	1282	1426	1607	TOTAL EXPENDITURE	1216	1303	1410	1486
From Trust A/c.	4	6	6	2	To Loan Consol. & Inv. Reserve	104	28	41	126
TOTAL:	1311	1288	1432	1609	TOTAL	1320	1331	1451	1612

Self Balancing Items excluded. Incl. charges to Loan Fund: (1). £37m. in 58/9 and £12m. in 1959/60; (2) £9m. in 57/8, £6m. in 58/9, £7m. in 59/60 and £3m. in 60/1. (3) Paid from National Welfare Fund. (4) Excl. Business Undertakings.

In respect of the services shown above revenue in 1959-60 exceeded expenditure by £22m. (as compared with deficits of £7m. provided in the 1959-60 Budget and £13m. in 1958-59). This, combined with new loan raisings, fell short of commitments for State works and housing and for redemption of maturing securities (in excess of revenue available from the Sinking Fund) leaving an cash deficit of £29m. (as against £61m. budgeted and £30m. in 1958-59) to be financed by the issue of Treasury Bills. The 1960-61 budget proposals anticipate a greatly increased surplus on revenue account so that, although loan raisings are expected to decline by £40m. to £150m., a cash surplus of £15.5m. is estimated to become available for the redemption of Treasury bills.

CASH RECEIPTS £million	Act- ual	Bud- get	Act- ual	Bud- get	CASH REQUIRED £million	Act- ual	Bud- get	Act- ual	Bud- get
	58/59	59/60	59/60	60/61		58/59	59/60	59/60	60/61
Surplus as above			22	123	Def'y as above	15	7		
Loans raised	209	190	190	150	State Works, etc	210	220	220	230
From Sinking Fund	47	46	53	53	Redemption of				
Other Balances	11	..	3	..	Securities	72	70	77	80
Cash Deficit	30	61	29	..	Cash Surplus				16
T o t a l	297	297	297	326	T o t a l	297	297	297	326

Analysis of tax revenue by sources shows that the proportion raised by income tax in 1959-60, 54 percent., was the same as in 1958-59 and less than in other earlier years. On the expenditure side the defence share fell from 20 percent. in 1953-54 to 14 percent. in 1959-60 while proportionally more has been used for social services, the States and other Commonwealth expenditure.

Year ended June	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	Year ended June	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Customs, Excise	26%	26%	26%	27%	27%	Social Services	20%	20%	20%	21%	21%
Sales Tax	11%	11%	13%	13%	13%	To States	20%	22%	22%	22%	22%
Income Tax	57%	57%	56%	54%	54%	Defence	18%	17%	15%	15%	14%
Other Taxes	6%	6%	5%	6%	6%	Other Expend.	42%	41%	43%	42%	43%
Total Taxes	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Total Expend.	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

THE SEASON = New South Wales (See also graph p.87)

After the relatively dry conditions of the early winter months good rainfalls over most of the State during July greatly improved seasonal prospects. Crops are making good progress and pastures and stock are in fair condition.

RAINFALL INDEX - New South Wales "Normal Rainfall" - 100 for each period
Districts - N:Northern, C:Central, S:Southern, W:Western

	Sheep Districts					Wheat Districts				Coastal Dairying Districts			
	N	C	S	W	Total	N	C	S	Total	N	C	S	Total
<u>1960</u>													
January	71	110	186	195	133	71	123	202	165	81	128	77	93
February	81	109	90	97	94	67	134	96	104	93	116	220	115
March	42	43	66	55	52	38	43	62	54	85	85	115	89
April	77	63	68	34	65	92	59	63	66	49	42	38	46
May	112	124	219	139	153	108	125	222	182	59	63	77	62
June	38	19	26	28	27	36	19	20	22	59	163	72	87
July	108	116	155	99	125	117	120	142	133	39	41	150	54

DAIRYING = New South Wales

Dry weather accentuated the winter decline in the State's dairy output; it was 62m. gall. in June quarter 1960 or about 5m. gall. less than in 1959 and the lowest since 1954, and affected mainly butter production. However, because of the excellent summer season wholemilk output of 349m. gall. for the year ended June was the best for twenty-five years and exceeded the 1958-59 output by 6 percent. Factory butter output of 93 mill. lbs. was the highest since the war, milk board deliveries reached the record figure of 82m. gall. and use of milk in processing factories was also greater than in recent years. The proportional distribution of milk use in 1959-60 was as follows (1958-59 in brackets): butter 56% (55%), cheese 3% (3%), Milk Board 24% (24%), condenseries 5% (5%) and other uses, which includes fresh milk not sold through the Board, 12% (13%).

WHOLEMILK - PRODUCTION AND USE - NEW SOUTH WALES

Year	BUTTER		CHEESE	MILK BOARD	PROCESSED	OTHER	WHOLEMILK
	Factory Output			DELIVERIES	MILK	USES	All Purposes
	m. lbs.				million	gallons	
1938-39	114	236	7	26	5	37	311
1955-56	92	194	7	73	14	46	334
1957-58	67	144	9	77	15	44	289
1958-59	85	180	11	79	15	43	328
1959-60	93	197	10	82	17	43	349
<u>June Quarter</u>							
1958	15	31	2	19	3	11	66
1959	15	32	2	20	2	11	67
1960	12	27	2	20	2	11	62

Sheep in New South Wales exceeded 70 mill. for the first time in 1960. Sheep had increased rapidly in the 1880's and reached 62m. in 1891. Protracted drought halved the number and it was not until the late 1920's that sheep again consistently exceeded 50 mill., attaining 57m. in 1942-44. There was a decline to 43m. in 1947, since when the generally upward trend has been restrained only by the incidence of poor seasons; between 1956 and 1959 sheep numbered from 63 to 68 mill.

Sheep numbers in Australia rose from 149m. in 1958 and 153m. in 1959 to the record of 155m. in 1960. Sheep had first exceeded 100m. at the turn of the century but subsequently decreased and did not regain that level till 1925. The wartime peak was 125m. in 1942 and since a reduction to 97m. in the drought years of 1946 and 1947 they have risen steadily, except for a minor setback in 1958.

After a decline in the two preceding years cattle in New South Wales recovered in 1959-60 to 3.84 mill. which is only little below the record number of 3.91 mill. of 1957. The increase was confined to beef cattle; there were fewer dairy cattle in 1960 than in any year since 1947. The number of cattle in Australia rose by about 245,000 to 16.5 mill. in 1959-60 but remained less than in 1957 or 1958. Pig numbers in the State and Commonwealth recovered in 1959-60 from the sharp fall of the preceding year.

L I V E S T O C K = In Thousands						
At 31st March	Dairy Cattle	Beef Cattle	Total Cattle	Sheep	Pigs	Horses
	New South Wales					
1944	1,336	1,807	3,143	56,837	561	466
1947	1,228	1,755	2,983	43,105	358	380
1957	1,334	2,577	3,911	67,670	387	236
1958	1,307	2,429	3,736	65,410	397	221
1959	1,282	2,381	3,663	67,936	349	214
1960	1,278	2,563	3,841	71,000P	399	n.v.a.
	A u s t r a l i a					
1958	4,994	11,898	16,892	149,315	1,423	694
1959	4,846	11,411	16,257	152,685	1,289	671
1960Prel.	4,877	11,633	16,510	155,158	1,424	n.v.a.

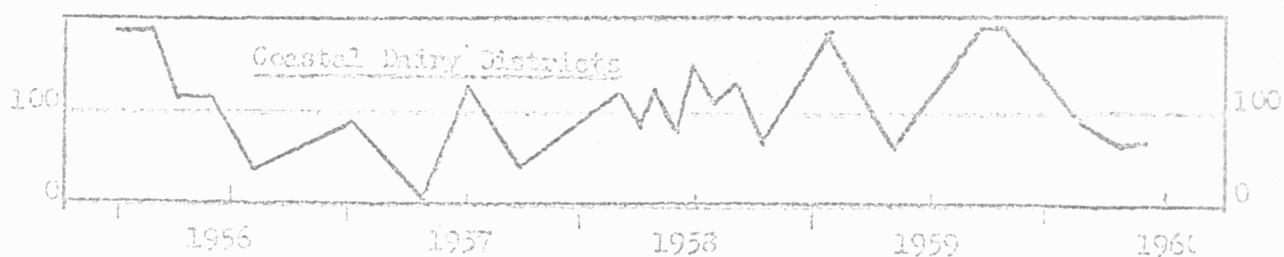
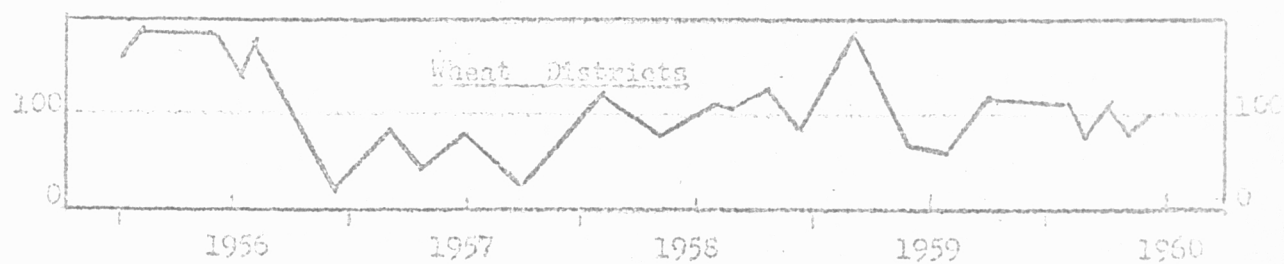
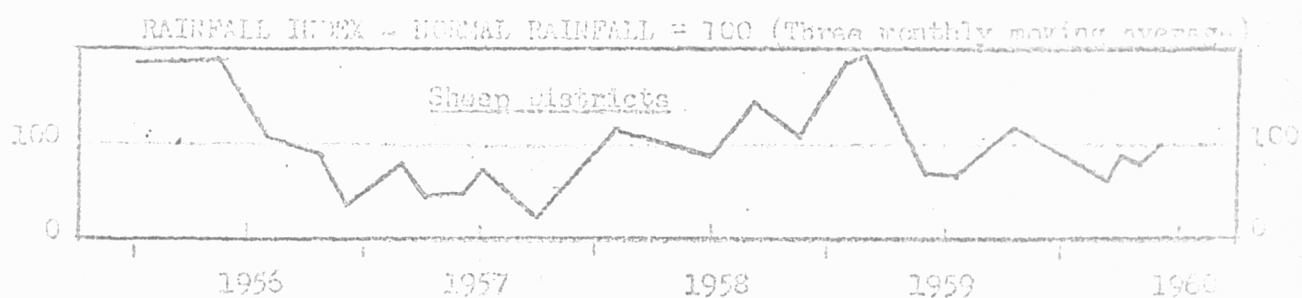
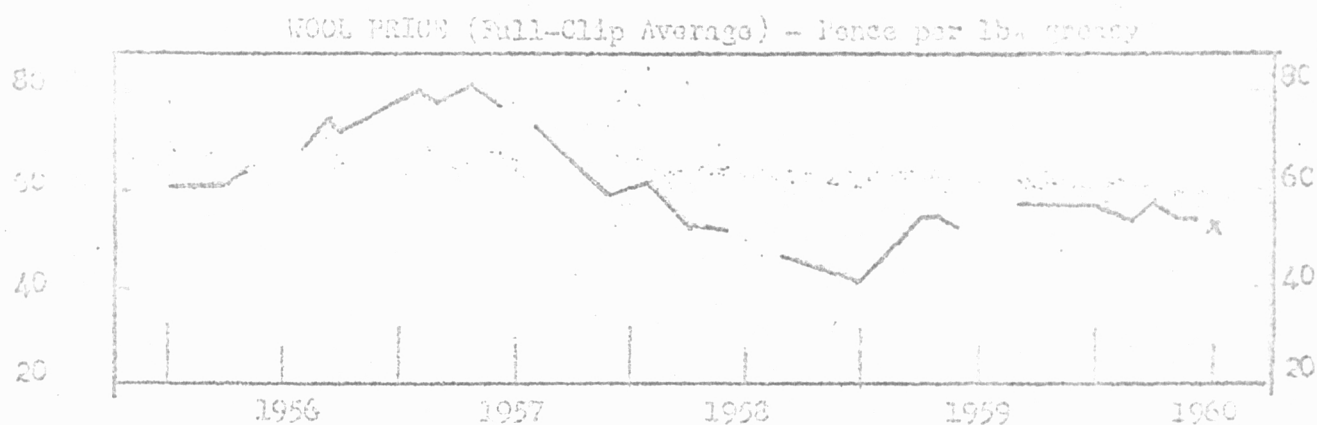
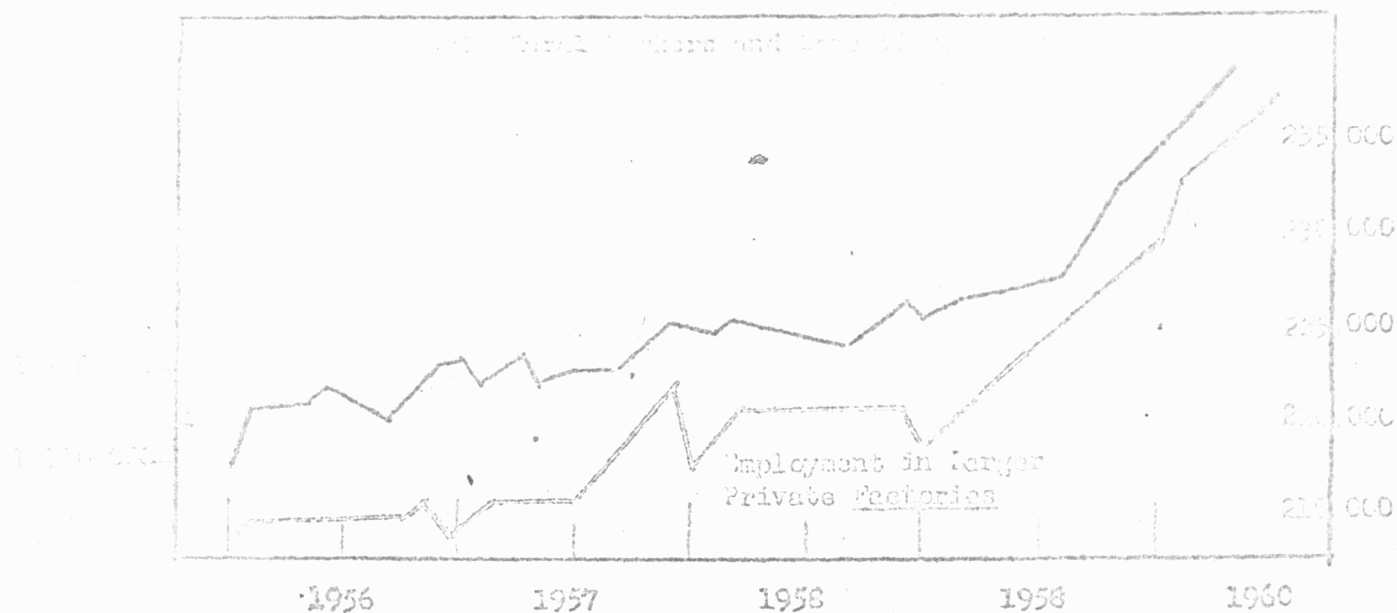
The upward trend in sheep numbers in Australia was influenced by the increase in the number of lambs marked from 39 mill. in 1958-59 to the record figure of 44 mill. in 1959-60, partly offset by increased slaughterings. The number of sheep shorn has increased every year since the war and reached the record total of 170 mill. in 1959-60, or 4 percent. more than in the previous season. The average fleece weight (per sheep and lamb, including crutchings) rose over the year from 8.9 lbs. to the near record figure of 9.1 lbs. In consequence total wool production rose by 6 percent. over its previous peak in 1958-59 to 1,689m.lbs. in 1959-60.

S H E E P A N D L A M B S W O O L P R O D U C E D = AUSTRALIA									
Season	As at 31st March	FACTORS OF CHANGE IN SEASON					WOOL PRODUCED		Average Weight of Fleece lbs.
		Lambs Marked	Slaugh- tered	Ø Deaths on Farm	Net Change	Total Shorn	Shorn & Crutched	Total	
Numbers in millions							million lbs.		
Average 36/7-38/9	114	30	19	7x	+ 4x	116	889	996	7.7
1947-48	103	30	17	6	+ 7	103	903	1005	8.7
1956-57	150	40	19	10	+11	158	1457	1564	9.2
1957-58	149	36	24	13	- 1	161	1320	1434	8.2
1958-59	153	39	27	8	+ 4	163	1457	1591	8.9
1959-60P	155	44	32	10	+ 2	170	1539	1689	9.1

x Partly estimated. Ø Balance figure, excludes lambs which died before marking. ≠ Includes dead and fellmongered wool and wool exported on skins.

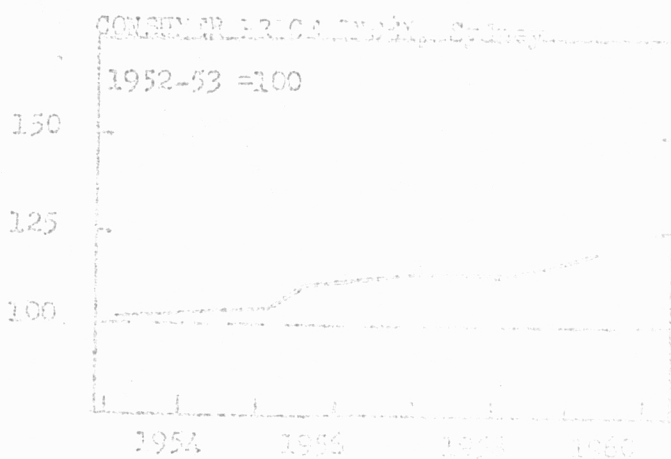
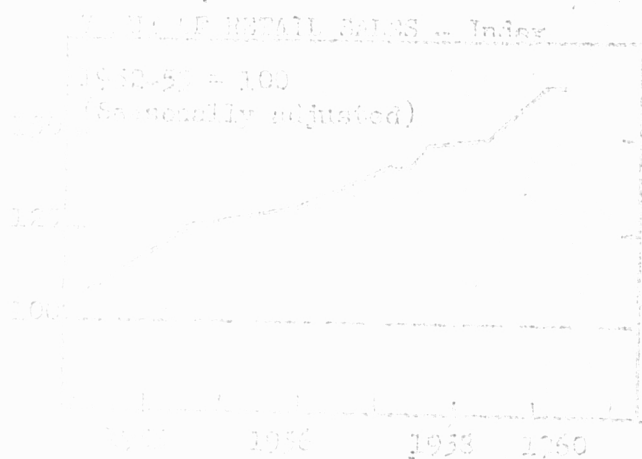
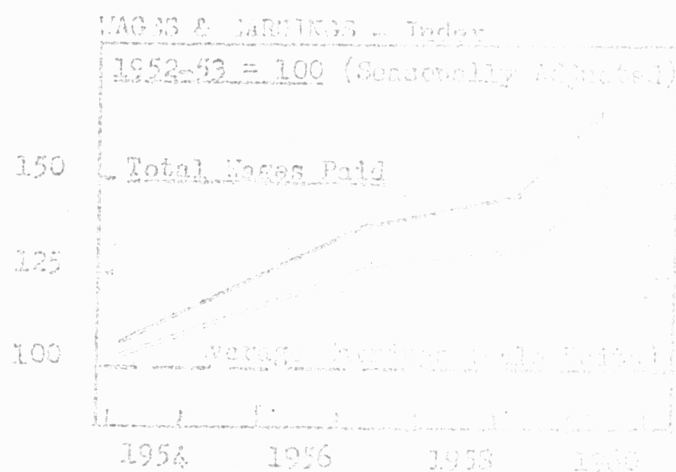
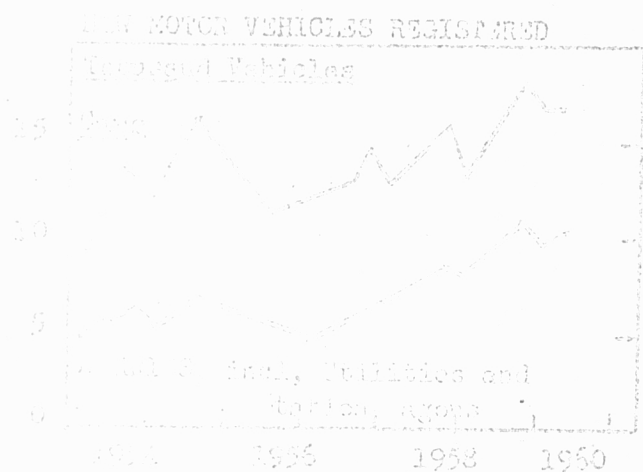
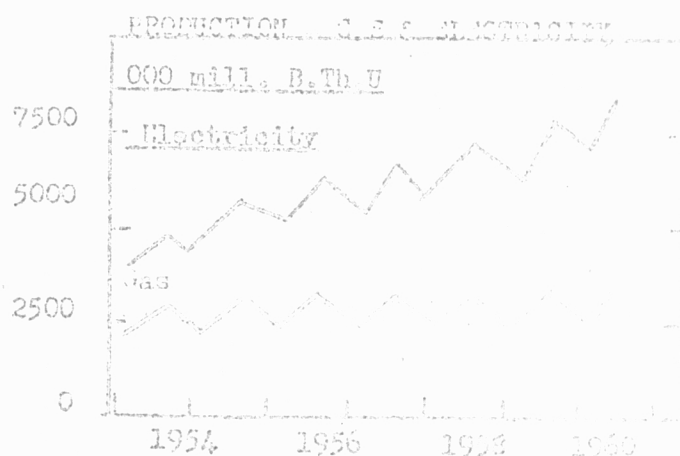
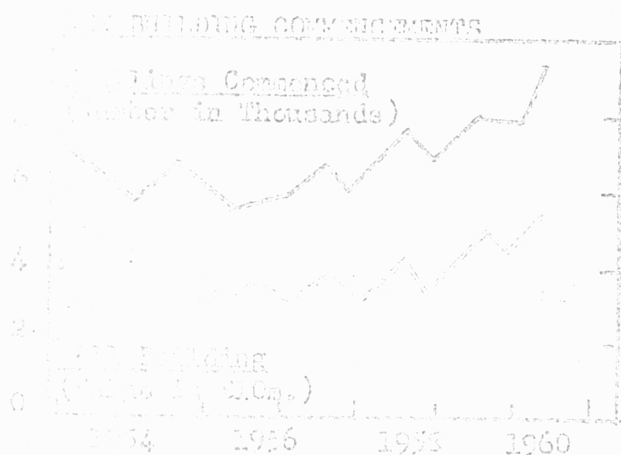
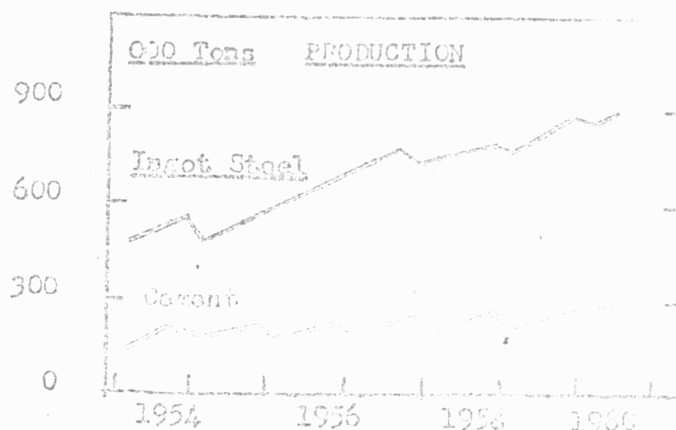
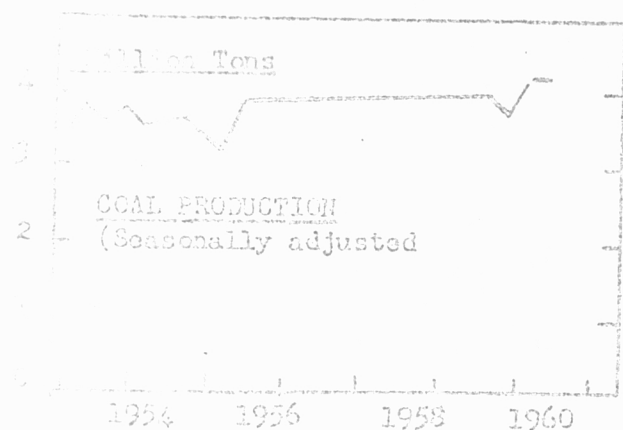
Wool receipts of 85,000 bales in New South Wales stores and 247,000 bales in Australian stores during July 1960 were appreciably lighter than in that month of recent years. Sales held during July 1960 disposed of 56,000 bales in New South Wales and 101,000 bales in Australia, yielding £3m. and £5m. respectively, with an Australian average price of 45d. per lb. greasy and £58 per bale of greasy wool. On a full-clip base the New South Wales average price declined from 55d. per lb. greasy in May and June 1960 to 52d. in July which is the lowest price since March 1959.

THE SOUTH WALES - MONTHLY SEASONAL INDEX



Series commence in January, 1956 and extend to July, 1960.

NEW SOUTH WALES - QUARTERLY STATISTICS



Series start in March quarter 1954 and extend to June quarter 1960.